



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

BOOK REVIEWS.

A Laboratory Manual in Practical Botany. By CHARLES A. CLARK. New York, Cincinnati, Chicago: The American Book Co., 1898. 12 mo. Pp. 271. Figs. 191.

THIS is a book far different in spirit from the other botanical text-books published by the American Book Company. The series by Dr. Gray, having served admirably its day and generation, must now be passed by on account of its limited scope and outgrown formal morphology. The texts by Wood, with the same limitations, have been made ludicrous by the reviser. Clark's *Manual* is conceived in the modern spirit, but is singularly infelicitous in its pedagogical aspect and entirely untrustworthy on its scientific side.

We have no space to justify these statements at length. The book opens with an "introduction" unintelligible to pupils, as the author confesses, and throughout there is no progressive development of any subject. In making the laboratory directions the author seems not to have considered the didactic value of the observations called for, with the result that he demands an enormous amount of perfectly useless work and some impossible of performance by elementary pupils.

Scientifically, the failure is lamentable. The author has been impressed with the fundamental importance of the doctrine of alternation of generations in plants, but he has no adequate comprehension of it, and his attempts to present it can only lead to hopeless confusion in the minds of students. Furthermore, numerous errors in the form and substance of statements render the book entirely unsuitable for use in schools.

C. R. BARNES.